

# Greens reaffirm opposition to cruel badger cull ahead of debate



27 March 2017

***Keith Taylor MEP: 'Badger cull is a spectacularly expensive, ineffective and inhumane policy justified by a poor understanding of the science'***

Keith Taylor, Animals spokesperson for the Green Party, is calling on the Government to end the ineffective, expensive and inhumane badger cull ahead of a debate on the divisive programme in the House of Commons.

More than 100,000 people signed a petition calling for an end to the badger cull and cancellation of plans to [expand the slaughter to new areas](#). Since 2013, thousands of badgers have been killed in a Government cull aimed at controlling bovine tuberculosis.

**Keith Taylor, Green MEP for the South East and Vice-Chair of the European Parliament's Animal Welfare Intergroup, said:**

"The badger cull is a spectacularly expensive, ineffective and inhumane policy justified with a poor understanding of science. Over the past four years, the Government has spent £40 million of taxpayers' money killing 15,000 badgers in England. The so-called 'free shooting' method employed sees badgers subjected to slow and excruciating deaths. The practice is considered cruel and ineffective by the Government's own experts and the British Veterinary Association."

"Despite the expense and extensive cruelty, not to mention the systematic destruction of a protected species, the Government has provided no evidence to prove that killing badgers is having any impact on lowering bovine TB around badger cull zones. Ministers also refuse to accept a growing mountain of scientific research, which indicates that badgers largely avoid interaction with cattle and reveals just how difficult it is for badgers to transmit bovine TB to a cow."

"The scientific evidence and economic analysis tell us that the cull is an irrational and failed project. In fact, the latest government-funded report concluded that the UK's bovine TB 'control' programme is nothing more than mass cruelty supported by a [bad reading of the science](#)."

"Rather than condemning [thousands more](#) badgers to long, painful and unnecessary deaths, the government needs to re-focus its efforts on humane and evidence-based controls."

"I'm calling on MPs and the Government to make the compassionate, scientifically sound and economically literate choice and put an end to the cull once and for all."

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## [Keir Starmer speech at Chatham House: 'What next for Britain?'](#)

**\*\*\*CHECK  
AGAINST DELIVERY\*\*\***

**Keir Starmer MP, Labour's Shadow Brexit Secretary**, speaking at Chatham House, said:

In a little over 48 hours' time, the Prime Minister will inform the European Council that the UK intends to leave the EU.

That will signal the start of the most complex and important set of negotiations undertaken by any British Government since the end of World War II.

Chatham House has seen many debates over the years, but perhaps none as significant for our own country in recent history.

Since June 23 last year, the Prime Minister has made a number of decisions reflecting her interpretation of the referendum vote.

Some options – like single market membership – have been discounted.

Others – like a Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement or indeed no deal at all – have been

talked  
up.

These are not the only  
options, yet, instead of welcoming scrutiny and debate, Brexiteer Ministers  
and  
their supporters have demanded obedience to their own particular version of  
Brexit.

Reasonable questions are  
dismissed as evidence of unreasonable denial.

Challenge is branded as  
frustrating the will of the people.

But on the eve of the  
triggering of Article 50, I am here today to say that I, and the Labour  
Party,  
will hold the Government to account and provide an alternative vision of our  
place in Europe.

June 23 last year  
answered one question but opened up many more – particularly about the UK's  
future relationship with Europe.

Indeed the terms of  
Article 50 itself anticipates both a departure and a future framework.

What that future  
framework looks like matters profoundly to our prosperity, our security and  
our  
influence as a country in the years ahead.

While Labour did not  
support leaving the European Union and I campaigned passionately against it,  
we  
have accepted that that choice was made and that it will now be delivered.

That is why we voted in  
Parliament for Article 50 to be triggered.

I believe to have done  
otherwise would have diverted the debate and let the Government off the hook  
by  
allowing it to continually focus on the outcome of the referendum vote rather  
than the proper interpretation of the mandate.

The debate this week  
moves on from the rhetoric of aspiration to the reality of negotiation.

In a previous time,  
Labour, then in Government, set out five tests around joining the euro that  
proved a rigorous mechanism to uphold our national interest.

Today I set out the tests against which we shall judge the deal negotiated by the British Government over the next 24 months.

At a moment of this magnitude it is essential that our response reflects core British values which we have long cherished in the Labour Party but which are rooted in the everyday life of communities up and down the country.

Internationalism:  
reaching out to Europe and the rest of the world rather than turning inwards.

Co-operation;  
solidarity; and a belief that we achieve more together than we do alone.

An unflinching commitment to protect the fundamentals that make us proud to live in this country – human rights, workplace rights, our environment and the rule of law.

A belief that our economy and broader society should be based on principles of fairness, equality and social justice.

And that prosperity, power and opportunity must be shared in all regions and nations of the country.

As we exit the EU, there is no reason to abandon these core beliefs.

Indeed, these values can be the basis of a progressive and unifying response to Brexit.

One that recognises we are leaving the EU, but not leaving the family of European states; and that both sides of the referendum debate must have a stake in shaping Britain's future.

These are the values that underpin the six tests I set out today.

We need to make the case for a collaborative and co-operative future relationship with the EU.

Not a member of the EU, but a partnership alongside it.

A

partnership based on shared values, common aims and mutual benefit.

A vision based on our core values as a country, a vision to challenge the regressive and isolationist world view that has come into sharp focus in recent months.

That is why my first key test for the final Brexit deal is this:

Does it ensure a strong and collaborative future relationship with the EU?

This matters for the UK and it matters to the EU, who are looking to us as natural allies in light of the changed and volatile nature of global politics.

The rise of right-wing populism across parts of Europe, the resurgence of authoritarianism in Russia and nationalism in the US all threaten core progressive values – human rights, the rule of law, vital social and economic protections, and support for multilateral institutions.

As the European Commission recently warned ‘...the return of isolationism has cast doubts over the future of international trade and multilateralism. Europe’s prosperity and ability to uphold our values on the world stage will continue to depend on its openness and strong links with its partners.’

This is a point that has been underscored in my recent visits to Brussels and in numerous meetings with ambassadors and politicians across Europe.

Now is not the time for Britain to turn away from our closest neighbours and those who share our core values.

Now is the time to recommit to our values of internationalism, cooperation and belief in multinational solutions to complex challenges.

But there is a worrying and increasingly powerful move on the Government benches to sever our links with Europe.

This

is the authentic voice of the Brexiteers.

Those

who have argued for decades that exiting the EU offers a once in a generation chance for Britain to extricate herself from the entire European social and economic model: employment rights, environmental protections, fair corporate tax rates, investment in public services such as the NHS.

Once

a small minority in the Conservative Party, the Brexiteers are now in office and in power.

This

ideologically driven approach to Brexit would be disastrous and divisive.

And

it would stand as a road block to continued cooperation in the important fields of technology, research, medicine, security, science, arts and culture.

The

Prime Minister needs to face down these Brexiteers who would distance us from Europe.

And

the clearest way for her to do so would be to agree a strong and collaborative future relationship with the EU not just reflected in comprehensive trading arrangements but also reflected in fields such as science, medicine, education, technology, research, counter-terrorism and so much else.

And

on the question of trade, let us be clear.

For

all the talk about hypothetical trade deals in new markets, the nature and strength of any future EU-UK trade deal must be the Government's priority.

44

percent of UK exports go to the EU, making the EU by far the UK's largest export market.

In

contrast, India accounts for 1.7 percent of UK exports, Australia 1.7 percent, Canada 1.2 percent and New Zealand approximately 0.2 percent.

Of course

it is important for Britain to be a global trading nation.

But in

terms of jobs and the future of our economy, the trade deal that matters most

is the deal we reach with the EU.

That is why the Prime Minister's choice to give up on membership of the Single Market and the Customs Union is a significant risk.

I accept that retaining Single Market membership as a non-EU country is fraught with difficulties and that views in the Labour Party about this differ.

But differences over form should not mask the near universal consensus in the Labour Party that the key attributes of the Single Market must be retained.

These are: continued tariff-free trade for UK businesses with the EU; no additional bureaucratic burdens or divergence from the EU market; continued competitiveness for goods and services; and no drop in existing workplace protections.

From conversations I have had with hundreds of businesses and trade union members in recent months, it is clear there is widespread consensus on this.

Whether these objectives can best be achieved through re-writing the terms of the EEA or via a bespoke trade agreement is frankly secondary to the outcome. What matters is that jobs, the economy and living standards do not suffer as a result of Brexit.

Which brings me to my second key test:

Does it deliver the "exact same benefits" as we currently have as members of the Single Market and Customs Union?

This is of course, the clear commitment that David Davis has given in the House of Commons; to deliver "...a comprehensive free trade agreement and a comprehensive customs agreement that will deliver the exact same benefits as we [currently] have".

The "exact same benefits" is an exacting standard.

But it is one the Government has made.

And  
it is one we will hold them to.

Failure  
to deliver this deal will lie squarely at the Government's door.

Yet  
the biggest danger currently facing British businesses, jobs and living standards is the chance of the Prime Minister exiting the EU without a deal.

This  
is the worst of all possible outcomes.

It  
is, in the words of the Director General of the CBI, a 'recipe for chaos'.  
And  
as the Mayor of London said: "the Prime Minister's assertion that 'no deal is better than a bad deal for Britain' fundamentally underestimates the colossal damage that...it would have on Britain's economy."

That  
is why the Foreign Secretary was so very misguided when he said it would be  
"no  
problem" for the UK to exit without a deal.

It  
would, as David Davis confirmed just last week, mean tariffs of 30-40 percent on dairy and meat producers, 10 percent tariffs on cars and a loss of passporting rights for financial services.

The  
Prime Minister should end this unnecessary uncertainty now by committing to establish appropriate transitional arrangements starting on 29 March 2019 and lasting until a full and collaborative EU-UK treaty can be agreed.

Yet the Prime Minister  
repeatedly ducks this issue.

The most alarming  
passage in her Lancaster House speech was the pledge to negotiate within two years, not only the Article 50 agreement, but also a new free trade agreement and everything else required to govern future relations on security, research, migration, energy and so on.

The reality is that it  
will take much longer than that: if all goes well, two years could allow for the completion of the Article 50 deal and a sketch of the future EU-UK relationship with transitional arrangements.

And  
the right deal is better than a quick deal.

For  
the right deal, clear priorities matter.

For  
as many years as I can remember it has always been the case that the Prime  
Minister – of whatever party – would put national security first, and after  
that would always be the economy and jobs.

Immigration  
or wider issues – important though they unquestionably are – would never be  
given priority over the economy and jobs.

Yet  
that is precisely what this Prime Minister has done.

As  
I have argued before, exiting the EU will mean the entire immigration system  
needs to be reformed. But doing so should not be at the cost of jobs and the  
economy.

This  
bring me to my third test for the final Brexit deal:

Does  
it ensure the fair management of migration in the interests of the economy  
and  
communities?

Like  
the vast majority of the British public, I believe in a sensible, reasonable  
approach to immigration and our proud record of supporting refugees.

The  
benefits of immigration are obvious and should be celebrated.

But  
these are not always distributed evenly across different parts of the  
country,  
the economy or society.

That  
is why I believe in fair and effective management of migration.

As  
we leave the EU, that core belief remains.

I  
recognise there must be a new approach to immigration that has the consent of  
the British people and is managed in their interests.

We

need to ensure that the costs and benefits are more fairly distributed, and are seen to be so.

The final Brexit deal must contribute to this.

But Britain cannot succeed in the 21<sup>st</sup> century if we are a closed country.

Britain succeeds when it engages with the world, rather than retreating from it.

Any approach that prioritises immigration control above all else must be resisted because it will mean a weaker economy, an impoverished society and a self-defeating isolation mentality.

The first test of this will be the agreement the Prime Minister must reach to protect the rights of EU nationals already in the UK, and UK nationals living in the EU. Those that have made the UK their home are our friends, our neighbours and our colleagues. They do not just 'contribute' to our society, they are our society.

The Prime Minister has repeatedly rejected efforts in the House of Commons to guarantee the rights of EU national before negotiations begin – despite the overwhelming case for doing so.

She must now deliver a reciprocal deal on EU and UK citizens at the earliest possible opportunity.

I turn now to my fourth key test for Brexit:

Does it defend rights and protections and prevent a race to the bottom?

One of the main reasons I campaigned to stay in the EU was because of the important impact the EU has had on enshrining common workplace standards and protections.

These include access to paid holiday leave, parental leave, and equal treatment rights for part-time and agency workers.

These rights didn't come from Europe alone – they were hard fought by trade unions and the labour movement.

But crucially, their application across the whole of the single market means British workers have not been in a race to the bottom with their counterparts in Europe.

Ensuring strong, fair and robust workplace rights is in Labour's DNA.

It is in our country's DNA.

Exiting the EU must not be used as a pretext for rolling back these rights or weakening hard fought protections.

The major battle over EU-derived rights – which are of course far wider than workplace rights and extend to consumer and human rights as well as environmental protections – will take place through the Great Repeal Bill.

This will be a hugely complex task.

As the House of Commons Library conclude, it is likely to be 'one of the largest legislative projects ever undertaken in the UK'. It is estimated that within just one Government Department – DEFRA – 80 percent of legislation will be affected by withdrawal from the EU.

It is highly likely that there will be attempts to use this Bill as a tool to weaken existing rights.

Already there has been talk of 'sunset clauses' being introduced that would mean EU-derived rights could lapse after five years.

Labour will strongly oppose this.

We will emphasise that all consumer rights and environmental protections derived from EU law should be fully protected—without qualifications, limitations or sunset clauses.

My fifth test for the final Brexit deal is:

Does

it protect national security and our capacity to tackle cross-border crime?

Having

worked with Theresa May when I was DPP and she was Home Secretary, I do not doubt her commitment to ensuring public safety and tackling terrorism.

Her

calm, measured and authoritative response to the horrific attack on Westminster

last week served to underline this.

She

also recognises that the EU has been vital in helping improve cross-border efforts to prevent serious organised crime.

Indeed,

Theresa May's only intervention during the referendum campaign was to say that

if the UK was to leave the EU "we would not be as safe as if we Remain".

And

yet, nine months on from the referendum, we have had no clarity on how the Prime Minister now plans to ensure this quite understandable concern is not realised.

For

example, will Britain remain a member of Europol and Eurojust – two agencies I

have worked closely with in the past and know are absolutely vital to tackling

cross-border crime. If we are not to remain members, what alternative arrangements will the Prime Minister seek to put in place to ensure there is no

drop in capability?

Will

Britain retain the European Arrest Warrant? It was Theresa May herself who said

during the campaign that: "outside

the EU, we would have no access to the European Arrest Warrant, which has allowed us to extradite more than 5,000 people from Britain to Europe in the last five years, and bring 675 suspected or convicted wanted individuals to Britain to face justice. It has been used to get terror suspects out of the country and bring terrorists back here to face justice."

Having worked on many cases where I saw firsthand how

important the EAW was, I find it deeply worrying that the Prime Minister is yet

to resolve even these most fundamental questions.

The Government White Paper says simply that: "...we will look to negotiate the best deal we can with the EU to cooperate in the fight against crime and terrorism"

Frankly,  
this is nowhere near good enough. We know that crime and terrorism know no borders.

The  
EU also plays an important role in our wider security.

So,  
we should set a more exacting standard: does the final Brexit deal ensure there  
is no diminution in Britain's national security or ability to tackle  
cross-border crime?

My  
sixth and final test for the Brexit deal is:

Does  
it deliver for all regions and nations of the UK?

The  
referendum campaign was very divisive. The aftermath saw a shocking rise in  
hate crime, violence and intolerance.

In  
my Bloomberg Speech in December I warned that a new fracture was developing  
in  
our politics. That the country was more divided than at any time in my life.

Responsibility  
lies with the Prime Minister to bring the country together, not drive to it  
further apart.

Yet  
the Prime Minister has been unable to gain the confidence of the governments  
of  
Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland as she prepares to trigger Article 50.

The  
Welsh First Minister warned last week that the Prime Minister had a 'tin ear'  
on devolution and that the legitimate and pressing concerns of the Welsh  
Government were not being listened to.

The  
Prime Minister's failure to engage with the Scottish Government or to  
recognise  
specific and particular concerns has provided an excuse for the SNP to press  
ahead with its divisive call for a second referendum and the break-up of

Britain.

This is, I fear, becoming the defining characteristic of the way that this Prime Minister is conducting this process.

Guarded, closed, unable to build a consensus or form alliances.

Instead of being open and willing to listen to differing views on incredibly complex issues, she has retreated into Government by mantra.

'Brexit means Brexit',

'No running commentary',

'No deal is better than a bad deal'.

Bland phrases designed to shut out dialogue.

The result has been increased dislocation between Westminster and the rest of the country – precisely at a time when we need a new settlement to unite communities across the UK.

That is why the Mayor of London was right in his recent White Paper when he called for a fundamental shift in the Government's approach to devolution so that: "... as powers and funding are transferred from Brussels, the government's default position should be a presumption of devolution...unless a compelling case for yet further centralisation in Whitehall can be made".

This would be a far more progressive, unifying vision of post-Brexit Britain.

I do not underestimate the difficulty of the task the Prime Minister is about to embark on.

On the contrary, I know this is going to be fiendishly difficult.

All of us want the best for Britain.

But

the stakes are high and the Prime Minister's approach so far does not bode well.

Today

I have set out the values that should drive Britain's response to Brexit.

And

the tests Labour will set for the final Brexit deal.

These

build on the economic red lines set out last year by the Shadow Chancellor.

Failure

to meet those tests will affect how Labour votes in the House of Commons.

Let

me be clear: Labour will not support a deal that fails to reflect core British values and the six tests I have set out today.

But

I do not want to end by returning to a stale debate on process, votes and Parliament.

I

want to end by making one final observation:

The

referendum vote on June 23 was, in my view, a vote on the state of the nation.

And it was years in the making.

Yes,

there were concerns about the functioning of the EU, its remoteness and the slow pace of reform.

But

there was also a desire felt by people in many parts of the country that politics and the economy no longer worked for them or their communities.

The

Brexiters offered false hope that by voting to leave the EU all that would change.

But

the truth is that Brexit cannot tackle stagnant wages, resolve a chronic skills gap, reduce unequal growth across the UK or improve underfunded public services.

Brexit

cannot mend public trust in politics or build more cohesive communities.

And  
it cannot provide a place for Britain in a more complex and chaotic global  
order.

We  
need bold, ambitious and future-looking policies capable of meeting the  
concerns exposed in the vote of 23 June last year.

We  
need a profound belief that politics should not be about division but about  
speaking to and for our nation.

**Ends**

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## Temporary Traffic Order – Brown Street



**From the City Council :**

THE ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATION ACT 1984 – SECTION 14(1)

THE DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL AS TRAFFIC AUTHORITY being satisfied that traffic on  
the road should be prohibited by reason of SSE cabling works being carried  
out HEREBY PROHIBIT the driving of any vehicle in Brown Street (between  
Douglas Street and Miln Street), Dundee

This notice comes into effect on Monday 27 March 2017 for 5 working days.

Pedestrian thoroughfare will be maintained.

Diversion routes for vehicles available via Douglas Street / Blinshall Street  
/ Miln Street

For further information contact 433082.

Executive Director of City Development  
Dundee City Council

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## [Xinjiang to train 2,000 professionals from ethnic minorities by 2020](#)

Northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region plans to train 2,000 technological professionals from ethnic minority origins by 2020, local authorities announced Monday.

Over four years, Xinjiang will select professionals under the age of 45 to join a training program for certain major industries such as coal chemicals, petrochemicals, mineral exploration, transport and environmental protection.

They will receive training and gain practical experience in universities, scientific research institutions, enterprises or public institutions for one year, according to the regional department of human resources and social security. The training program is expected create experts in its respective fields.

The department's statistics show that 4,772 professional personnel from 14 ethnic groups in Xinjiang have received such training since 1992, when the country introduced a special program to train professionals of ethnic minority origins in the key areas of science and technology.

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## [Recording of the week: Silversmithing – 2D to 3D](#)

*This week's selection comes from Liz Wright, National Life Stories Project Interviewer.*

Rod Kelly is a silversmith who specialises in the technique of chasing to create low relief decoration on the surface of silver vessels, which he often raises (hammers from sheet metal) himself. Rod depicts images from nature with a fluidity of line that seems effortless, but the process of decorating a three-dimensional object, based on a two-dimensional design, can be painstaking. In this clip, he describes the nerve-wracking process of composing a design on a silver form.

[Rod Kelly\\_the nerve-wracking art of silversmithing](#)



Wolfers c.1895 (Rijksmuseum)

Silver vase, Philippe

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